# Freeman's Journal
## OR
# New-Hampshire Gazette.

[Vol. I.] SATURDAY, *May* 25, 1776. [No. 1.]

THE *Publisher* of the *Freeman's Journal* begs leave to address himself to his kind Customers on the appearance of this his first Paper.—Encouraged by their patronage, he has ventured thus early to publish it, in the hopes of more supporters to it; at present, he has not near enough to pay the expences, yet he will study to merit the public esteem, by an assiduous attention to the duties of his business, in collecting, extracting and composing every interesting intelligence, foreign and domestic, with such entertaining speculations as he hopes to be indulged with, from Gentlemen of leisure & literature, and whose favours he will thankfully acknowledge: As he presumes to think private disputes can never be agreeable to the public, but rather exposing the parties themselves, he begs to be excused from inserting such disputes, even though attended with a pecuniary reward, as he wishes never to enrich himself upon the disgrace of others. The liberty of the Press has ever been held as one of the most sacred rights of a free people, and when we are abridged of that invaluable privilege, farewell to *Peace, Liberty, and safety*, farewell to Learning, Knowledge and Truth, farewell all that is dear to us; we must ever after grope in darkness, thick darkness, that may even be felt: may Heaven forbid such a deprivation, and long continue to us this invaluable blessing; nor let the press ever be prostituted to indignant Purposes.——Under the auspicious smiles of the worthy encouragers of this free paper, the publisher intends to promote the grand cause in which his country is engaged, for the preservation of it's inherent rights and privileges, and he will expose oppression, wherever it is to be found, as being derogatory to the human mind: As he is fully convinced of the justice of the public cause, and that the MAJESTY of the people ought never to be recognized by all, as the origin of power, no power ever so great, shall be suffered to rule with rods of iron, without expecting to be held up to the public eye, as monuments of their indignation and resentment, yet with a cautious circumspection, that Government may be supported with honor and maintained with dignity, and an equilibrium formed between rulers and the people; thus by preserving the ballance of power, both may enjoy true felicity, resulting from society and government. A patriotic support of the press will conduce more to the peace of the community, and guard the rights of the people from every species of oppression, more than any measure whatever. The fangs of a bear are not more lacerating than the quills of a goose or the types of a printer.

*The publisher earnestly requests, his friends who have subscriptions would return the names that papers may be prepared and sent, agreeable to directions to be received, and he repeatedly solicits the kind patronage of every Gentleman in town and country, in subscribing and encouraging this new production, and wishes them the happy enjoyment of* PEACE, LIBERTY & SAFETY.

The PUBLISHER.

IT is requested that those who would have advertizements, &c. inserted in this paper will send them before the Post arrives, (which is on Friday afternoon) as it's proposed to publish the paper on Saturday mornings, for the benefit of those gentlemen who are kind enough to encourage it.

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O DELUDED BRITAIN! *the things of thy peace are hid from thine Eyes*:—To what a pitiful subterfuge art thou now flying for Protection? Who could have thought, that the grandeur of the British empire could have so suddenly fallen? and that to so low a degree, as to court the assistance of those wretched mercenaries of Hessians, Hanoverians, Brunswickers, and other petit princes of Germany, whose troops the Americans despise with a contempt even more than of savages: For what ends are those mercenary wretches to be introduced into America? not surely to conquer it—the thought is as contemptible as the attempt: the Americans have withstood the flower of the British troops;—they have fought, and thousands have fallen to the weight of their vengeful swords, and do you think that such infamous hirelings as those you are now taking into your pay for carnage and destruction can strike a damp on their heroic minds? DASTARD THOUGHT! KNOW YE of a truth, that such Desperadoes as are volunteers in this unmanly and unnatural contest, and especially those who are foreigners, must not expect mercy—their blood thirsty dispositions will meet with a vengeance that they little dream of, and unless they timely make their peace with America and become the happy settlers of her lands, it is easy to predict that few if any, will ever return to their native country again: Nothing can equal the disdain and detestation with which the sons of America are determined to treat them, unless they desert the infamous cause which they have espoused, from no other principle than that for which Judas betray'd his Lord and Master:—These deluded foreigners do not yet know the strength of their Opponents, nor will they know it, till too late; let them reflect one moment and they must know their cause is bad, or surely Britain would never have occasion for foreigners to fight her battles—a most vindictive administration have called them in to their aid, and the justice of the cause now gives way to the thirst for conquest: Lord Mansfield confirms this sentiment, in a late speech; the JUSTICE of the cause (says he) is not *now* to be considered; by which is implied, that their ruinous plans must be prosecuted, let what ever will be the event; for says he, if WE *do not get the better of America, she will get the better of* US: the monosyllables WE and US are only relatively to be applied to administration, not to the British nation, and may be understood to insinuate his fears, that if WE *of the Administration party* can't raise such a powerful diversion in our favour, as to subdue America, even *unjustly*, some of *our* heads must decorate Temple-Bar, to satiate the resentment of the people; the protesting lords of the minority will then have it in their power to destroy US, root and branch, and restore the peace of Britain, contrary to OUR Plan, which is nothing less than to introduce monarchy, popery and despotism, or a revolution in favour of OUR STUART Line which WE think has been unjustly long deprived of it's hereditary claim to the British realms.

AMERICANUS.

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PHILADELPHIA *May* 6, 1776.

*Yesterday arrived a gentleman from Europe, by whom we have a Dublin paper of the 2d of March, containing the following paragraphs. By him we learn, that a large naval force was coming out for America, and that the armament was ordered to sail the* 10th *of April.*

LONDON, *February* 18.

COMMISSIONS are issuing for immediately buying up in Ireland, for the use of the navy, 800 casks of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and great quantities of flour, salt butter and potatoes.

*Feb.* 19. There will be five debarkations in America in the spring; one at Quebec, one at New York, one in New-England, & two to the Southward.

Letters from Cassa, by yesterday's mail advise, that the body of 12000 Hessians, taken into English pay, are commanded by M. Heister, Lieutenant-General, and that it will be composed of the regiment of Guards, and that of the Hereditary Prince and Prince Charles, with the regiments of Werguneau, Detfourth, Donop, Losberg, Kniphausen, Trimbach, Mirbach, Rall, Stein, Wisbach, Hayne, and Buneau. The Grenadiers of the above regiments are to form a different corps, commanded by Colonel Donop, and to the above are to be added some companies of Cannoneers, and Foot Chasseurs, and private letters from Hamburg inform us, that they are on their march to embark at Stade.

The Hessians, Brunswickers, Waldeckers, and Hanoverians, are to amount, it is said, to 20,000 men. 20,000 foreign troops, at 45l. per man, comes to 900,000l. Transport service to bring them to America will cost 350,000l. Ordnance and extraordinaries may be reckoned at 300,000l. more.

The embarkation in the spring will consist of 45,000 men, English and Foreigners, and to rendezvous at Portsmouth the last day of March. [*Oh* GEORGE! *Are these thy commissioners of peace and reconciliation?*]

The transports to bring over 22,000 Germans, Hessians, Brunswickers, &c. are to be at Stade on or before the 6th next month.

*Feb.* 21. The two frigates that were on shore, and the one who lost her masts, arose entirely from their being so badly manned that they could not manage them.

*Feb.* 22. Sir Peter Parker, with his squadron, from Corke, bound to America, were spoke with by Capt. Ward, of the John, who is arrived at Bristol from Denia, on the 17th inst. in lat. 50: 30, long. 7, at eight o'clock in the morning, all well.